THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[OCTOBER 25, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1316.]

HAGUE, *July* 11.

LETTERS from Canton, in China, mention the great barbarity which the French have exercised upon the island of Berneo, in November last. It seems that in December, 1772, Monf. Le Veyer de Buzidon, commander of the Eorile, with some of the crew, had been killed by the inhabitants of the above isles; and to be revenged for this, Monf. Trobitant went thither with two frigates, L'Indiscreet and Kabadine, attacked the isle, murdered about three hundred, without distinction of age or sex; some hundreds were thrown into the sea, besides several hundreds killed and wounded in the engagement; they have carried off about thirty vessels of the inhabitants to a considerable amount, destroyed their fisheries, and burned all the effects which they could not bring on board their vessels.

LONDON, *July* 11.

THE scaffolding that was erected in Westminster Hall, for the trial of the Dutchess of Kingston, is purchased by an architect for five hundred pounds, and will soon be taken down; after which the hall will be repaired and beautified against Michaelmas term.

Extract of a letter from PORTSMOUTH, *July* 9.

"Since my last arrived at this port the John and Elizabeth, Scott, from Gallipoly, and the Ann, Shapter, from ditto, which informs us, that on their passage, the 30th of June, they saw a fleet of French ships, consisting of fifteen, viz. ten frigates, two two deckers, a sloop, a brigantine, and a large cutter, off Lisbon, all under French colours; and on the 2d of July saw another fleet, consisting of ten frigates, under the same colours."

A letter from Copenhagen, dated June 25, says, "The Company of Commerce of Guinea is dissolved; and the King, having taken the affairs into his own hands, hath appointed the Privy Councillor Count Gaspar de Moltke, the Councillors of Justice Trant and Bredahl, and the merchant Bluck, directors of that commerce. We foresee that soon or late, the same lot will happen to the greatest part of the India Companies now existing in Europe, particularly to the Danish Asiatic Compa[ny]."

There are now two recruiting parties at Hamburg, beating up for volunteers for Great Britain; and, as they give a large bounty, they get more than any other nation, though there are no less than fifteen different parties there. The above recruits are to form a corps called the German Volunteers.

A few days since a poor labouring man, at Auborne in Wiltshire, aged 87, succeeded to an estate of 900l. per annum, and 120,000l. in the funds.

A number of Folkstone cutters, which are to mount from 10 to 12 guns each, besides swivels, are going to be built for the service of Government; they are intended to serve in America, and are to be commanded by Lieutenants in the navy.

A French man of war, with troops on board, is lost in a gale of wind near the Caribbee islands, and all on board, except 19 men, who were taken up by an American privateer, perished.

July 20. The great fluctuation of the stocks, for some days past, gave rise to a report that France and Spain were preparing to interfere between us and the colonies; but the present opinion is, that this has been entirely occasioned by some jobbing manœuvres of the great stockholders in Holland; while others insist that the north of Europe is on the point of being involved in a war, into which France and Great Britain must in the end be drawn as parties.

An epidemical kind of measles now prevail at Paris, which has attacked the King, the Count d'Artois, and many of the young nobility. By the most accurate accounts of it, it appears exactly similar to that described by the great Sydenham, which so universally prevailed in London in the year 1670. The disease usually terminates on the eighth day, and requires nearly the same method of treatment as the small pox. The French physicians have, with great propriety, adverted the public against adopting a hot regimen, and what the medical world call cardiacs, in the course of this eruptive fever.

By a Gentleman, who is curious in calculations, we are informed, that from the period of sending out General Gage to Boston to the end of this present month, he has reckoned no less than one hundred and nineteen pamphlets published on the American dispute, no two of them (except those written by the same authors) exactly agreeing in political sentiments.

Thursday Duncan Campbell, Esq; was appointed Governor over such persons as shall be convicted of felony, and adjudged to hard labour on the Thames.

By letters received from Vice Admiral Shuldham, dated at Halifax the 25th of April last, it appears, that on the 15th of that month, Capt. Furneaux of the Syren, one of the frigates under his command, took a brigantine belonging to the rebels, which was carrying from Philadelphia to Charlestown in South Carolina, a company of artillery, consisting of a Captain, commissioned by the Continental Congress, and 79 men, most of whom have since entered into his Majesty's service with General Clinton; it also appears, that the other cruizers of his squadron had intercepted and taken 44 merchant ships and vessels belonging to his Majesty's rebellious subjects in North America; and that Captain Bouchier, of the Scarborough, who had been sent to Savannah, in the province of Georgia, for provisions, had set free 15 vessels richly laden, which had been seized and detained there by the rebels.

The last mails from Ireland contain a very remarkable, though unfortunate, article of intelligence; that three died in the city of Dublin, all on the same day, the three most capital paper makers in that kingdom, and, what is still more remarkable, they all died within two hours of each other.

Yesterday Capt. Pigot, of the corps of engineers, was introduced to the King by Lord Viscount Townshend, and most graciously received. His Majesty was pleased to say much in favour of his conduct at Bunker's Hill, on the 17th of June, under General Howe.

Mr. Foote, on Wednesday night, appeared in the character of L. Dy Pentweazle, with a head dress in the most extravagance of the fashion. The breadth of the tete, which was a yard wide, was [illegible] feathers, and even if the *tout ensemble* had not been of itself sufficient to cast an odium on the monstrously absurd mode of decorating the head now prevalent among the Ladies of Ton, the modest and decent dress of the Queen's head dress would have served to have rendered [illegible] ridiculous. He was received exceedingly well by the audience, and as it was designed to conform to the rage of the house, the whole store of feathers, wool, and hair, dropped off Mr. Foote's head, and covered the stage as he went off.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 22.

ST. JAMES's. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Duke of Montagu to be Governor, Keeper of Lichfield and Coventry, Preceptor, Lieut. Colonel George Fielding, Sub-preceptor, and the Reverend William Arnold, B. D. Sub-preceptor; to their Royal Highnesses George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, and to Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburg.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the Right Hon. [illegible] Baron Bruce and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Ailesbury, in the county of Buckingham.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the Right Honourable [illegible] and his heirs male by Charlotte his present Lady, by the name, style and title of Earl of Clarendon.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the Right Honourable Richard Lord Visc[illegible] and his heirs male, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Hampden, of Great and Little Hampden, in the county of Buckingham.

Admiralty Office, June 25. Admiral Shuldham has received an account, which he had received from Captain [illegible] of his Majesty's ship Rose, of an engagement on the Clyde, with two armed ships and vessels belonging to the rebels, viz.

"On Saturday the 6th of April, 1776, at two A. M. Black Head then bearing N. W. about eight leagues, we discovered in the offing, in the weather beam, consisting of four ships and two brigs, which we soon perceived to be armed vessels, two of them large ships, two square rigged vessels, turned all hands to quarters, hauled up the main sail, and kept standing on to the N. W. with a light breeze of wind and smooth water, the fleet then coming down before us. At half past [illegible] brig came within hail, and seemed to hesitate about giving any answer,

but ſtill kept ſtanding towards us; and on being aſked what other ſhips were in company with her, they anſwered, the Columbus and Alfred, a twenty gun ſhip, and almoſt immediately a hand grenadoe was thrown out of her top. We exchanged our broadſides; ſhe then ſhot a-head, and lay on our bow, to make room for a large ſhip, with a top light, to come on our broadſide, and another ſhip ran under our ſtern, raked us ſhe paſſed, and then luff up on our lee beam, whilſt a brig took her ſtation on our larboard quarter; and a ſloop kept altering her ſtation occaſionally. At four the ſtation of every veſſel was altered, as the two ſhips had dropt on each quarter, and a brig kept a-ſtern, giving a continual fire. Bore away, and made away to Rhode Iſland, with the whole fleet within muſket ſhot on our quarters and ſtern. Got two ſtern chaſe-guns out in the cabin, and kept giving and receiving a very warm fire. At daylight perceived the rebel fleet to conſiſt of two ſhips, two brigs, and a ſloop, and a large ſhip and a ſnow, which kept to windward as ſoon as the action began. At half paſt ſix the fleet hauled their wind, and at ſeven tacked and ſtood to the S. S. W. We had one man killed, and three wounded by the muſketry from the enemy."

EXETER (*New Hampſhire*) *Sept.* 7.

WE have certain intelligence from Onion River (which is about 70 miles from Haverhill, Cowaſs) that a party of the King of Great Britain's troops, 10 or 12 days ago, burnt 9 houſes, and deſtroyed every thing in their way, except one ſmall fort, and carried off a Tory family. On the door of a building they left wrote the following notification: "We did not deſtroy this becauſe we ſuppoſe it belongs to a friend, and if we have deſtroyed any effects belonging to a friend of the King's troops—ſend a bill, and it ſhall be paid on ſight."

WATERTOWN, *September* 16.

THURSDAY laſt the General Aſſembly of this State paſſed a reſolve for raiſing every fifth man in the ſame (a few ſea-port towns excepted) to march for New York, for the immediate aſſiſtance of our brethren there.

A letter from New York mentions, that when the Tories on Long Iſland went to congratulate General Howe on his ſucceſs in driving the rebels from thence, he replied, "That he thought they ought rather to condole with him on the loſs of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED brave men and three Generals."

NEWPORT, *September* 23.

LAST Thurſday arrived here Mr. Joſeph Kinyon and Mr. William Clarke, who were two of the men made priſoners at the attack on Quebec, on the 16th of June, they, with 8 more, were taken out of priſon to go on a fiſhing voyage to Gaſpee, which place Kinyon and Clarke, with 4 others, left in a boat the 5th of Auguſt, and got to Caſco Bay, from whence they travelled by land. As they came along, they lodged at Newbury-Port, where they were informed that a number of priſoners who had been taken in prizes, had been paid their wages, &c. and allowed to purchaſe a veſſel to go home in, but went immediately to Halifax, and that another ſet were then about purchaſing another veſſel for the ſame purpoſe.

It is reported that General Arnold has lately deſtroyed moſt of the enemy's boats, at the north end of Lake Champlain; and made priſoners ſix hundred Engliſh, Scotch, and Heſſian ſoldiers, on a ſmall iſland in the lake.

BOSTON, *September* 26.

A FRENCH ſchooner, which ſailed from Newbury Port about a month ago, was taken by one of the miniſterial pirates, retaken by the Waſhington privateer from hence, and is now ſafe arrived here.

A letter from Providence of the 23d inſtant, ſays, "The Columbus ſhip of war has ſent a prize brig into Newport, loaded with lumber, bound for Europe."

An authentic liſt of the naval and military force in the province of Nova Scotia, Auguſt 13th, 1776, collected from the beſt authorities in ſaid province.

In the harbour of Halifax, the Milford and Liverpool frigates, of 28 guns, the brig Hope, of 12 guns, the new ſloop of war fitting out, called the Albany (late the Rittenhouſe belonging to Philadelphia) to carry 16 guns, Mowatt to be commander.

Aug. 16. Since writing this liſt, the Milford and Liverpool frigates ſailed, and the 17th the brig Hope will ſail for Louiſbourg.

In the town of Halifax two battalions of marines, the whole 900 rank and file, near 100 invalids, 12 artillery men, one company of the 14th regiment, 47 rank and file, one company of the royal Highland emigrants, 39 rank and file, ſix braſs field-pieces, ſix and three pounders.

Fortifications in the town and ſuburbs—a 5-ſided redoubt about 100 paces weſt of the dockyard; a redoubt on a hill, called Pedley's Hill, about one mile and a half N. W. of the dockyard; a redoubt, 5 ſides, about 500 paces S. W. of the dockyard; a ſmall breaſt-work on a hill called Still Houſe Hill, about 40 paces N. of the dockyard, ſmall block houſes to be built in each of the above redoubts; a block-houſe 40 by 30 feet at the N. W. corner of the dockyard, and another of the ſame dimenſions at the S. W. corner; a ſmall block-houſe 25 feet by 8 each ſide of the dockyard gate. The foregoing works had no cannon mounted Auguſt 16th.

A large ſquare breaſt work for cannon (almoſt finiſhed) on the top of Citadel Hill, mounting twelve 24 pounders, three each way, viz. N. E. S. W. the eaſtern ſide fronts the harbour; a block-houſe, 40 feet by 60, erecting in ſaid works.

In the county of King's County—part of the royal Highland emigrants, conſiſting of 237 rank and file.

In the county of Cumberland, the regiment of Royal Fencible Americans, commanded by Col. Gorham, conſiſting of 272 rank and file (when the laſt accounts came away) but frequent deſertions leſſen their number.

The dockyard is ſituate upon low land, a mile N. by W. of the middle of the town of Halifax, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, 10 feet high, but is not ſtrong enough to reſiſt the force of a three pound ball.

Oct. 3. We juſt learn that Captain Souter, in a privateer belonging to this State, has taken a large ſhip from Halifax, bound to New York, with a number of light-horſe, &c. on board, and ſent her into Townſhend.

From the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The following papers were a few days ſince brought from LONG ISLAND, *and are given to us for publication.*

SIR, JAMAICA, *Sept.* 21, 1776.

I AM ordered by his Excellency the Honourable William Howe, Eſq; General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, on the application of the county of Suffolk, by Nathaniel Woodhull and Samuel Phillips, who have ſignified to him that the inhabitants of ſaid county are deſirous of laying down their arms and again becoming loyal and obedient ſubjects, that for the peace and eaſe and ſecurity of the inhabitants he is willing to accept of their ſubmiſſion, and promiſe them protection, on the King's Colonels and other inferiors of the militia reſpectively, making and cauſing the men through the county, to lay down their arms, take the oath of allegiance, and ſign the ſaid roll of ſubmiſſion, diſclaiming and rejecting the orders of Congreſs and committees, and totally refuſing obedience to them, and to obey the legal authority of Government, and in all places of worſhip in future pray for the King and Royal Family, as was uſual before the preſent unprovoked rebellion.

OLIVER De LANCEY,
Major General of the militia in the ſouthern diſtrict of the colony of New York.

Colonel CONCKLIN.

Directed alſo to Colonel Phineas Fanning, or next commanding officer, Southold,

SIR HUNTINGTON, *Sept.* 2.

YOU are hereby ordered and directed to give orders to all the King's Captains, or next commanding officers of the militia, in the third battalion in Suffolk county, to call their ſeveral companies together, at the uſual places immediately, and to order all them that have taken up arms againſt the King, to lay down their arms and take the oath of allegiance to the King, and to ſign a roll of ſubmiſſion, diſclaiming and rejecting the orders of Congreſs or committees, and to obey the legal authority of Government. This by order of General Howe.

OLIVER De LANCEY.

I have incloſed a true copy of the writing ſent me by Gen. Howe,
To Col. PHINEAS FANNING.

JAMAICA (Queen's County) *September* 5.

HIS Excellency the Honourable William Howe, General and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces within the colonies lying on the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia to Weſt Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c. having authoriſed me to raiſe a brigade of provincials ſolely for the defence of this Iſland, to re-eſtabliſh order and government in the

ſame, to apprehend or drive all called rebels from his Majeſty's well affected ſubjects, and other eſſential purpoſes;

I do hereby, for the encouragement of enliſting men in the county of Suffolk, give notice, that upon any perſon of good recommended character raiſing a company of ſeventy men, they ſhall have commiſſions of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Enſign, and ſhall be paid and ſubſiſted as the officers and ſoldiers are in the Britiſh pay. And it is hoped that the inhabitants of the county will cheerfully raiſe the men wanted for this ſervice, as it will prevent the diſagreeable buſineſs of detaching them, which I ſhall be under the neceſſity of doing, if the companies cannot be raiſed without it.

Given under my hand the date above.

OLIVER De LANCEY, *Brigadier General.*

JAMAICA, *September* 11.

I AM ordered by his Excellency General Howe, to write to you, and order all the fat cattle and ſheep in Suffolk county to be immediately drove down to Jamaica, where proper perſons will be appointed to aſcertain the weight of them, give certificates of the value of them, that the owner may be paid for them, keeping a diſtinct account of thoſe cattle, &c. that belong to people who are in actual rebellion, whoſe cattle muſt be forced down, for the refreſhment of the King's troops.

Given under my hand the date above.

(Reſerving as many cattle as is neceſſary for their own ſubſiſtence.)

OLIVER De LANCEY, Brig. General.

To Col. PHINEAS FANNING.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 15.

BY a ſhip from Jamaica we learn, that proviſions had become very ſcarce there, that the Negroes had actually roſe and cut off ſeveral plantations in that iſland, and that the Governor had proclaimed martial law. We alſo learn, that the humane butchers of Britain had ordered the ſhattered remains of the 60th regiment, ſtationed there ſince the year 1772, to this continent to cut our throats, inſtead of letting them remain there to protect the iſland.

Extract of a letter from GUILFORD, *Carolina, September* 7, 1776.

"Since my laſt our public affairs are in ſtatu quo, except our Indian affairs—General Rutherford from the diſtrict of Saliſbury, hath gone over the mountain with a conſiderable army, to the middle towns, where the ſouthern army and ours are to join the ninth of this inſtant, by whom we hope to have a good account of the Indians.—The Virginia troops are forming againſt Long Iſland, and expect to be ready to viſit the upper towns by the middle of this month.—The ſouthern army hath deſtroyed ſeveral of the lower towns, got a great deal of old corn, and deſtroyed the new.—The Indians ſeem ſick of their undertaking, and threaten to kill all the whites in the nation.—The Tories who fled to them, and perhaps incited them to take up the hatchet, are flying from them and ſurrendering to the friends of liberty, among whom is the famous ROBINSON."

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, *Auguſt* 15, 1776.

"From the beſt authority, I am informed, that four French frigates are ordered to cruiſe about this iſland to protect the American trade, and two Spaniſh ſhips are to do the ſame about Porto Rico for the like purpoſe. There are about 8 or 10,000 troops in this iſland.—Twenty nine ſhips of the line are getting ready at Breſt, and 14 at Toulon, and 20,000 land forces, to put to ſea, but where bound is not known.——Twelve Spaniſh ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, with many land forces, went by here ſome weeks paſt for the Havannah, but for what end is a ſecret."

Extract of a letter from Old Harbour in Jamaica, dated July 26, 1776, *found on board the prize ſhip William, brought in here.*

"Martial law is proclaimed in this iſland. The Negroes have roſe in different parts of the iſland, it is ſuppoſed to the number of 3000, and their number increaſing daily. An embargo is this day laid on all ſhipping."

Extract of a letter from Cape Nichola Mole, *dated Sept.* 18.

"The French here are to a man in favour of America. There are 10,000 men in this iſland, 1000 here, who with 500 Negroes are buſy employed in building forts, and a French war is inevitable. A French frigate arrived the other day from France with orders to the General to protect all American veſſels: A pilot boat belonging to a merchant in Philadelphia was taken the day before yeſterday and ſent to Jamaica; a French frigate of 36 guns and a Guarda Coſta, which laſt hoiſted continental colours, were immediately ſent after her, with orders to follow her into Port Royal harbour, if they could not overtake her before, and demand her; what will be the conſequences time will diſcover. The French were very much exaſperated at her being taken, which was within two leagues of the land."

Extract of a letter from BERGEN *(New Jerſey) October* 3.

"There has nothing happened ſince we have been here worth relating, except the little manœuvre yeſterday on York iſland may be thought ſo. The inhabitants between the two armies had petitioned the General for a covering party, while they brought off their effects; 1700 men were ordered on that buſineſs; they drew up on Harlem plain (extenſive enough to contain 10,000 men in order of battle) and the enemy ſoon got into motion. In a little while they were ſeen marching from New York in large columns, and halted at long ſhot diſtance. General Waſhington reinforced his men, but they kept quiet, and the inhabitants removed their effects without diſturbance. The covering party then withdrew, and not a ſhot was fired on either ſide. Eleven ſhips this morning came in from ſea, two tranſports, eight ſtore ſhips, and one 36 gun frigate. By the greenneſs of their bottoms, and other things, they appear to have juſt arrived, and not to be part of thoſe which every now and then go out and return."

Extract of a letter from the camp, dated October 10.

"Three frigates and three tenders paſſed Mount Waſhington the 9th inſt.—It is ſaid an expreſs arrived at head quarters, informing that the ſhips have got to Col. Phillip's between nine and ten miles above us, and have taken two row-gallies, a ſloop and two ſchooners, or a ſchooner and two ſloops, and that they were landing ſome men there.

"Lord Sterling is exchanged for Governor Brown of Providence, and Maſſer Lovell for Major Skeene."

Extract of a letter from FALMOUTH (GREAT BRITAIN) *dated May* 9, 1776.

"There are great diſturbances here amongſt the people, numbers begging in the ſtreets for a mouthful of bread, who are able to work, but can get nothing to do; and numbers riſe in bodies, to prevent proviſions being ſhipped out of the country. God knows what the conſequence will be, there being 25 ſail of tranſports, and 7 men of war, juſt going to Boſton."

Extract of a letter from head quarters at Bergen, October 4.

"To morrow we evacuate Bergen, a meaſure which will at firſt be condemned, and afterwards approved of. For my own part, I am ſorry that the enemy ſhould poſſeſs another inch of American ground; but prudence requires a further ſacrifice. The reaſons of leaving this place I take to be theſe: Bergen is a narrow neck, acceſſible on three ſides by water, and expoſed to a variety of attacks in different places at one and the ſame time. A large body of the enemy might infallibly take poſſeſſion of the place whenever they pleaſed, unleſs we kept a ſtronger force than our numbers will allow. The ſpot itſelf is not an object of their arms, and if they attacked it would be to cut off thoſe who defended it, and ſecure the grain and military ſtores. Theſe have been removed, and when we are gone a naked ſpot is all they will find. No other damage will follow, except a depreſſion of ſome people's ſpirits, who, unacquainted with places, circumſtances, and the ſecret reaſons of ſuch relinquiſhments, are apt to deſpond, as if every thing was loſt. We go to Fort Conſtitution as ſoon as we have ſeen the troops marched off. We ſhall leave a guard of obſervation behind us; this may prevent the enemy's diſcovering our removal for a day or two."

EXPLANATION of Lord and General Howe's DECLARATION of the 19th of September laſt.

By RICHARD *Viſcount* HOWE *of the kingdom of* Ireland, *and* WILLIAM HOWE, *Eſq; General of his Majeſty's forces in* America, *the King's Commiſſioners for deluding the good people of* America *by inſidious offers of peace, or ſhedding their blood without mercy.*

DECLARATION.

ALTHOUGH the Congreſs, whom the much injured Americans ſuffer to direct their oppoſition to the eſtabliſhment of tyranny, and an unconſtitutional government over theſe provinces, have diſavowed every purpoſe of reconciliation, not conſonant with that liberty to which they have the moſt clear and undeniable right; the King's Commiſſioners aforeſaid think fit to declare, that they are equally deſirous to confer with his Majeſty's ſubjects (if any ſo weak and abandoned are to be found) upon the means of eſtabliſhing a permanent tyranny over every colony, and fix them the everlaſting ſlaves of the Britiſh empire.

The King being moſt graciouſly pleaſed to direct a reviſion of ſuch of his royal inſtructions as may ſeem not to lay a ſufficient reſtraint upon the freedom of legiſlation in any of the colonies, and to concur in the reviſal of all acts by which his ſubjects there may think themſelves aggrieved,

for the better ſtrengthening and confirming the ſame, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large, to reflect ſeriouſly upon their preſent condition and expectations, and to judge for themſelves, whether it be more conſiſtent with their honour and happineſs to riſque their lives in defence of a glorious independency, or return to the galling yoke of tyrannic uſurpation, and be deprived of every ſecurity in the enjoyment of their liberty and properties, upon the true principles of a wicked and deſtructive policy.

H. HOWE.
W. HOWE.

To his Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, *Eſq; Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the State of New Jerſey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary of the ſame.*

The humble addreſs of the Council of the ſaid State.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE, the Council of the State of New Jerſey, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your appointment to the government, and to return you our moſt cordial thanks for your truly patriotic ſpeech.

The impartial and diſintereſted part of the world will agree with your Excellency, that the ſeparation of America from Great Britain is fully juſtifiable before God and man: A ſeparation at once expedient, inevitable, and eſſentially neceſſary to our very exiſtence as freemen. America, indeed, was compelled to break off all union with a nation which, contaminated with luxury, and inſatiate with plunder, had concerted a ſyſtem of deſpotiſm for her ruin. All America regrets the neceſſity, at the ſame time that all America applauds the rectitude and ſpirit of the meaſure. The Britiſh nation too, if not totally immerſed in venality and corruption, muſt applaud an action which accords ſo eminently with the true ſpirit of their own conſtitution. An action, that owes its birth to the ſame principle, which was ſo ſignally diſplayed in the memorable revolution. What, however, is peculiarly worthy of remark in the progreſs of the preſent conteſt, is, that wonderful preparation of circumſtances, and ſingular combination of cauſes, which gradually brought on the ſeparation, and diſpoſed the minds of men for an event ſo truly important.

The conſtitution framed by the late Convention, although not entirely perfect, has, however, equitably and juſtly decided on moſt of the principal points whereon the happineſs of this ſociety depends; and therefore hath met with general approbation. Upon ſo reſpectable and honourable a bottom the preſent legiſlature is founded; which, in the moſt unbiaſſed manner, hath choſen your Excellency to preſide over the State, and, by that choice, hath, at this perilous period, clearly ſhewn how much they admire your virtues, and what confidence they repoſe in your abilities.

The ſeveral important matters, recommended by your Excellency, merit our ſerious and deliberate conſideration; and, in conjunction with the General Aſſembly, we ſhall take ſuch ſteps, and paſs ſuch laws as may appear moſt conducive to the public weal.

We join your Excellency in ſentiment as to the diſintereſtedneſs and integrity ſo indiſpenſable requiſite in all our proceedings: Certainly, as public men, we are to know neither friend nor favourite, fear, nor reſentment. Senſible that, eſpecially in the infancy of our civil inſtitution, much depends upon the ſelection of proper perſons to occupy the various departments in the State, your Excellency may be aſſured that we ſhall be particularly cautious in our choice. Stationed as we are, the guardians and protectors of the State, the general good ſhould be the ſole object of attention, and of courſe, in the appointment of officers, intrinſic merit ſhould be the ſole rule of promotion. Theſe, Sir, were the conſiderations which influenced us in the appointment of ſuch officers as have been already elected; and we truſt will continue to be the rule of our conduct.

No time ever required more economy, induſtry, patriotiſm, purity of manners, and true devotion, than the preſent; and the experience of all ages, with the recent example of Great Britain, hath effectually taught us, how eſſentially neceſſary it is to the weal of the ſtate to inculcate theſe excellent qualifications, both by precept and example.

By order of the Houſe.

JOHN STEVENS, V. P.

PRINCETON, *Sept.* 28, 1776.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to make the following* REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM greatly obliged to you for your kind congratulations on my appointment to the government, and for the favourable ſentiments you are pleaſed to expreſs concerning me. As every office is only honourable in proportion to the public good it enables the perſon ſuſtaining it to do, and the officer himſelf in proportion to the good he actually does, I can aſſure you that the reflection of having promoted the true intereſt of this State to the extent of my wiſhes and of your expectation, will afford me more ſolid ſatisfaction than can reſult from any external ſplendor, or the moſt illuſtrious titles.

BALTIMORE, *October* 16.

AN extract of a letter from Philadelphia, ſays, "There is a veſſel arrived at Providence (Rhode Iſland) with 450 bales of cloths, 480 pair of blankets, and a parcel of linens, from France, for the uſe of the continental army."

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 25.

WE learn from Fort Pitt, that eleven ſettlers at the mouth of Whaling were killed on the 9th inſtant, by the Wyondots, Mingoes, and Taawahs.

Thomas Walker, Nathaniel Harriſon, and Meriwether Smith, Eſquires, are choſen of the Hon. Privy Council for this State; and Robert Rutherford, Eſq; a Senator for the diſtrict of Frederick, Berkeley, and Hampſhire.

NEWCASTLE, *October* 20, 1776.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from the Subſcriber, the 15th Inſtant, a BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, ſhe has been much hurt by a Saddle, and her Shoulders are remarkably broad. I have Reaſon to believe ſhe was ſtolen, as my Stable was broke open, and a Chair Bridle, with which ſhe was tied, miſſing. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward to any Perſon who will deliver her to me at this Place, or FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief. 2‖ JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

SOUTHAMPTON, *October* 14, 1776.

THE Subſcriber being legally empowered by *David Delk*, Adminiſtrator of *Joſeph Delk*, deceaſed, to ſettle the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, this is to give Notice to all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate to make immediate Payment, as no Indulgence can be given after the Courts are opened. All thoſe who have any Demand againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known, that they may be adjuſted. (2‖) JACOB BARNES, Truſtee.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *October* 26, 1776.

AS I intend ſoon to leave the Colony, for a few Months, thoſe indebted to *Somervill* and Co. and *Robert Gilmour* and Company, for Dealings in *Northumberland* and *Lancaſter*, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective balances with Mr. *Foy*. Thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Firms are to apply to him for Settlement and Payment until my Return. 2‖ ROBERT GILMOUR.

I INTEND to leave the Colony in about ſix Weeks from this Date, to reſide in PHILADELPHIA until the next Summer. [OCTOBER 19, 1776.] SAMUEL INGLIS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 23, 1776.

THIS is to inform all whom it may concern, that I am ſufficiently ſupplied with all Kinds of Proviſions for the preſent, and that I ſhall not continue to give the Prices mentioned in a former Advertiſement. (1‖) HENRY FIELD.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. WILLIAM BROWNE, *deceaſed, will be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, at* FOX's *Ordinary, on* Tueſday *the 5th of* November,

A TRACT of LAND in *James City* County, near the ſaid Ordinary, whereon the Deceaſed lived, containing 318 Acres, on which is a very good Dwelling-Houſe, and moſt other neceſſary Houſes, almoſt new, and a young Apple and Peach Orchard. It is an agreeable, healthy Situation, and the Land equal, if not ſuperior, to any in that Neighbourhood. The Purchaſer will have Poſſeſſion given at *Chriſtmas*, and be allowed to ſow Wheat at any Time before, if deſired. Credit will be allowed till the 31ſt Day of *December* 1777, on giving Bond and good Security, to carry Intereſt from the Time the Land is delivered if not punctually paid.

2‖ THE EXECUTORS.

The overtures offered by the Court of Verſailles, for an exclusive bargain with the Switzers for 50,000 of their troops to be conſtantly employed in their ſervice, is ſaid to have been rejected by the Cantons. It is further added, that the people of that country, in general, are too jealous of the deſigns which they have long ſuppoſed the French to entertain againſt their liberties, to admit of ſuch a meaſure being taken—a conſideration which alone muſt be ſufficient to render ſuch a treaty abortive.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES,
SATURDAY, *October* 12, 1776.

Ordered, THAT the ſeveral County Court Clerks do immediately tranſmit to this Houſe Copies of the Liſt of Tithables in their Counties, and alſo the public Accounts, to enable the Committee of Claims to lay the public Levy.

(2) (A Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL, C. H. D.

For SALE, *and to be entered on immediately*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Brunſwick* County, on the *Three Creeks*, near the *Graſſy Pond* Church, containing 350 Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with all convenient Houſes; the Soil good for Tobacco, or any Kind of Grain. It is thought no Perſon will chooſe to purchaſe the ſame without viewing it, therefore a farther Deſcription is unneceſſary. Long Credit will be allowed. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, in *Prince George* County. The Land may be ſeen by applying to the Overſeer, on the Plantation.

(2) NATHANIEL RAINES.

BREMO, *Henrico* County, *October* 7, 1776.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the 22d of *Auguſt* laſt, a likely DARK BAY MARE 3 Years old laſt Spring, about 4 Feet 10 Inches high; ſhe has a long Tail and hanging Mane on the right Side, a Star in her Forehead, both hind Feet white, ſmall Feet and Legs, a long and beautiful Neck, trots and gallops well, but is not branded. I doubt the Villain's Intent who ſtole the ſaid Mare was to diſpoſe of her as ſoon as he could convey her to the back Parts, where I have the greateſt Reaſon to believe he has carried her. If ſo, it is probable he has diſfigured her, by docking and branding; however, if any Perſon will be particular, I think they may eaſily know her from the Deſcription given. I will give 40s. to the firſt Perſon that will inform me where the ſaid Mare is, if within 100 Miles of this Place, 3l. if at a greater Diſtance, and if out of this Colony 5l.

BOWLER COCKE.

STOLEN out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, on the 6th of *October*, a LIGHT GRAY HORSE, a natural Pacer, goes pleaſantly, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and is branded on the near Buttock T C, though not very plain. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to me in *King William* County ſhall have 20s. Reward.

JOSEPH HILLYARD.

FALMOUTH, OCTOBER 15, 1776.

I intend to take a Paſſage for *Hiſpaniola* in a ſhort Time. (1) GEORGE HAMILTON.

To be SOLD, *at* NOVEMBER HANOVER *Court*,

A TRAT of LAND lying in *King William* County, containing about 626 Acres, on which are *Waller's* Warehouſe and Ferry. The Land will be ſhewn to any Perſon inclined to purchaſe by Mr. *Aaron Sparks*, who lives on the Premiſes. The Time of Payment will be made known at the Day of Sale by the Executors of *John Waller*, deceaſed, of *Spotſylvania* County. (1)

FREDERICKSBURG, *October* 8, 1776.

I intend to leave the COLONY ſoon. (1) JAMES BUCHANAN.

BRUNSWICK, *October* 2, 1776.

BROKE Gaol, the 22d of laſt Month, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 5 Feet 6 or 8 Inches high, of a yellow Complexion, has, I think, a Scar on the Side of his Noſe, occaſioned by a Blow, is well ſet, and had on, when committed to Priſon, a white Cotton *Virginia* made Shirt, an old brown Waiſtcoat without Sleeves, and old Breeches. He is very ſenſible, and a great Rogue, is well acquainted with *Nanſemond*, *Norfolk*, and *Elizabeth City* Counties. I have ſome Reaſon to apprehend he is making for the Frontiers, as he was ſeen lately going upwards, had an Axe with him, and declared he would leave the Country. Any Perſon who will deliver him to me, if taken in this County, ſhall be paid TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides the Allowance of the Law; and if taken out of the County, and ſecured in any Gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS, and all reaſonable travelling Charges, on Application to

GEORGE WALKER.

N. B. As he expects to be hanged, I would adviſe any Perſon who ſhould take him to iron him well, as he is dexterous at breaking Doors, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 2, 1776.

TWO Journeymen CHAIR-MAKERS, and a WHEELWRIGHT, will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION at the upper End of *York* County, containing 350 Acres, 6 miles from *Williamſburg*. There is a very good Dwelling-Houſe on the ſaid Plantation, a Kitchen, and all other convenient Outhouſes, in good Repair. Any Perſon that wants to purchaſe may be ſhewn the Land by applying to Mr. *Benjamin Bates*, who lives adjoining, and know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *James City* County.

JOSEPH HORNSBY.

*** The Purchaſer may have immediate Poſſeſſion.

FOR SALE,

THE Houſes and Lots where *Thomas Langſton* and the Subſcriber now lives. The Terms may be known by applying to *William Dixon* on the Premiſes. (11)

*** Want to purchaſe, ſix likely *Virginia* born NEGROES.

SUFFOLK, *October* 8, 1776.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, at the *Green Mountains*, a RED COW, a BLACK HEIFER, and a red and white BULL YEARLING; the Cow and Heifer marked with a Swallowfork and Underſhoot in the right Ear, and in the Left with a Nick above and below. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. (1) JOHN COLES.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near the Mouth of *Bolinger's* Creek, on *James* River, a young BRIGHT BAY MARE about 4 Feet 4 Inches high, appears to be about 2 Years old, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 9l. (1) CHALES SIMS.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a BAY HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, branded on the near Buttock I D, with a Star in his Forehead, and his Gaits are very awkward. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. (1) ROBERT HARRISS.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, two large GRIZZLED BARROWS, appear to be about 4 Years old, with white Liſts, marked with a Crop and Slit in each Ear, and have Bob Tails. Poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. (1) EDMUND VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, a dark bay HORSE, 9 or 10 Years old, 4 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, appears to have been lately worked, branded on the off Shoulder and near Buttock I A, and on the near Shoulder the ſame, only that the A is inverted. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. (1) CHRISTOPHER BILLUPS.

LONDON, *July 2.*

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with the following accurate list of the times of sailing and stations of the different regiments in the British service.

Sailed for America,—In 1765, the 52d; in 1766, the 14th; in 1767, the 10th, 16th, 26th; in 1768, the 8th, 64th; in 1772, the 6th; in 1773, the 7th, 23d, 47th; in 1774, the 4th, 5th, 38th, 43d; in 1775, 35th, 45th, 63d, 22d, 40th, 44th, 45th, 17th, 27th, 18th, 46th, 55th; in 1776, the 15th, 33d, 37th, 54th, 57th, 9th, 20th, 24th, 34th, 53d, 62d, 21st, 19th, 31st, 43d, 71st, two battalions.

The present station of all the British troops,

44 regiments in America, viz. the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 20th, 24th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, 63d, 64th, 71st, two battalions. 2 battalions in Jamaica, viz. the 1st and 4th battalion of the 60th. 1 battalion in Antigua, viz. the 2d battalion of the 60th. 1 battalion in Grenada, viz. the 3d battalion of the 60th. 2 regiments in Minorca, viz. the 51st and 61st. 4 regiments in Gibraltar, viz. the 12th, 39th, 58th, and 58th. 9 regiments in Ireland, viz. the 3d, 60th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 36th, 66th, 67th, and 68th. 13 regiments in Britain, viz. the 1st of 18, the 2d of 18, 3d, 13th, 22th, 25th, 42th, 50th, 59th, 65th, 69th, 70th, 71st, or invalids. In all 76.

Last Saturday's gazette gives an account, that the Parliament of Ireland met on the 18th of June, when the Lord Lieutenant sent for the Commons, and directed them to choose a Speaker; and they having elected the Right Honourable Edmund Sexton Pery, Esq; into that office, he was by them presented, and approved by his Excellency, who then made a speech to both Houses of Parliament. In which he acquainted them, that his Majesty has been pleased to call them thus early together, to give them an opportunity of despatching such parliamentary matter as they shall judge to be immediately necessary for the public service. On the 20th of June the Lord Lieutenant went again to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for allowing further time to persons to subscribe or enter recognizances to qualify themselves, and then prorogued the Parliament to the 20th of August next.

Extract of a letter from DUNGANNON-BROOM, *to a Gentleman in* EDINBURGH, *dated* DUBLIN, *June 20, 1778.*

"Sir, I am an officer in one of the Scots regiments in the service of the States-General, and it is with regret we see our brigade remain in a foreign service while our King and country want troops. The Scots brigade have been in this service since the year 1750, and always behaved themselves with the bravery of British troops. At the last siege of this garrison, our regiment marched in 900 strong, and only came out 273; this is well known to all Europe. Since the States have refused to give us our discharge, but upon conditions, which his Britannic Majesty most justly disdains, we hope the officers will be called to the service of their country. Were we to get liberty to go to Hanover, or any place in Germany, our brigade would be complete in six months, for American service; And as all our officers speak the German language, and know their discipline, we would be ready to go to any place before the month of February. We could furnish a corps of officers as good as any in Europe, either for the line or grenadiers. If we cannot be employed in the service of our country, we may reckon ourselves exiled from it, and meet with nothing but mortification. Our brigade consists of three regiments; each regiment two battalions; each battalion six companies musketeers, and one of grenadiers; each regiment has one Colonel Commandant, a Colonel, one second-lieutenant Colonels, two Majors, ten Captains, twenty-eight Subalterns, and two Surgeons, all of whom are born British subjects except three."

"On Monday the 8th inst. was fought a battle at Chinkford Ratch, between Ward, a Jew, a noted weaver, and a noted Irish bruiser. Large betts were laid on the issue of the battle, which indeed was more fatal than could have been apprehended. The combatants took the ring at two o'clock, and fought with the utmost fury for about three minutes, when Ward gave his antagonist a violent blow, which brought him to the ground, and appeared as if it would have decided the contest; but at this instant about one hundred and fifty Israelites, armed with sticks and bludgeons, which they had secreted under their coats, broke into the ring, and drove them at a horrid rate, drove all the Englishmen, put an end to the battle, and revived the history of Baiting and Don Quixote at Brentford. Stevenson Parker, a distinguished bruiser, was beaten so dreadfully, that he was laid on a dunghill as dead; but afterwards recovered so as to be obliged to London in a cart. Happy would it have been if the matter had ended here; but the battle was afterwards renewed on the spot, and on the road to London, till in the end ten persons were killed, seven Irish and three English, whose bodies were conveyed to Stratford, to be owned. More than seven hundred pounds, it is thought, depended on this battle, which is to be fought again on a future day.

A letter from Gibraltar says, that a ship from Alicant was put in there, the master of which reports, that soon after he sailed, he met three American vessels under Spanish colours, sailing for the above port, under convoy of two Spanish men of war, who had met them on their passage, in order to protect them from being seized by the English cruisers.

A letter from Cadiz, dated June 12, says, that the fleet, which sailed from thence about a fortnight ago, were bound to the coast of New England, where they are to have orders, from the Congress, to act in conjunction with a French fleet, which were to join them there.

July 16. In the examination which Mr. Burke has lately made, with the greatest attention, into the state of the manufactures of this country, he has found that the loss of the North American trade is principally made up by a prodigious increase of exports to Russia, particularly in the hard ware branch and in coarse woollens. There is a great commerce lately opened from that empire to the Black sea, by which route, it is supposed, our goods have found their way in great quantities into Persia.

A letter from Madrid, dated June 30, says, it is now no longer a secret that the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Gaston, is to act against the Moors; he is to be joined by a French squadron; they are to act in conjunction, with a view of giving the Infidels a fatal blow.

A list of the French and Spanish fleets which, it is now given out, are to act on some interesting expedition in conjunction. The French fleet, under the command of the Duke de Chartres, consists of the following ships:

	Guns		Guns
La Province (the Duke's, ship)	77	La Ferme,	50
La Solitaire,	64	Le Prosper,	64
Le Bourdelois,	50	L'Artesien,	64
One bomb, four frigates, and several transports.		L'Hazard,	64

The Spanish fleet is composed of the following ships:

	Guns		Guns
La Europa (flag ship)	60	El Monarcha,	68
El Acquilleon,	68	El [illegible],	68
Ferdenando,	60	El Almeriga fan flig.	
El Brillago,	68	El Piemonte bomb,	16

Three frigates, and a number of tenders.

The Gentleman, who sent us the above intelligence, says, his correspondent at Cadiz informs him, two reports are current there, one, that the above fleets are to act in the Mediterranean; and the other is, that they are to meet off the Canary islands, and proceed to the West Indies.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Sound, dated July 7, to a Gentleman in Bristol.

"We have been nine days from Portsmouth, and put in here yesterday. Our fleet consists of forty sail of ships, under the command of the Diamond, Captain Fielding, and two other frigates. We have on board the fleet four thousand five hundred Highlanders, a thousand Welch deckers, some hundred English recruits, and two thousand baggage horses; the troops are all strong, healthy young men, in great spirits, and seem fond of the expedition; and we have some companies of riflemen with us, very dextrous fellows."

July 20. Sir Thomas Rich, in his Majesty's ship Enterprize, met with a French fleet, of two ships of the line and three frigates, commanded by the Duke of Chartres. The French bore down upon him, and the Admiral hailed the Enterprize, and desired the Captain to come on board immediately; to which he replied, that if the Admiral had any thing to communicate to him he might come on board the Enterprize, if he should not go out of his ship. The Duke insisted that he should, or he would sink him; and the French ships accordingly pointed their guns at the Enterprize; but Sir Thomas Rich, regardless of their hostile threats and preparations, declared that he never received orders but from his own Admiral, and that they were at liberty to fire whenever they pleased, as he positively would not go on board; upon which the Duke of Chartres admired his spirited conduct, and begged it as a favour that he would do him the honour of coming on board, as he wished much to be acquainted with him; Sir Thomas immediately went, and was received with the utmost respect by all the officers.

Captain Charles Douglass, of the 16th, who arrived so critically at Quebec, after passing through a most dangerous navigation, is appointed a Commodore.